The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,022—New Series

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th January, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocomadas, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 4th January, 1881 at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 8th January 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st Dec., 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150		Rs. 40
Suez	„ 300	„ 210		„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	Including Wines.	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Marseilles	„ 500	„ 345	Without food.	„ 140

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	
Wistow Hall	T. Collin..	2,700	400	about 5th Jan.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd..	2,700	400	„ 15th „
Speke Hall	Brand....	1,731	„	„ 29th „
Branksome Hall	„	„	„	„ 10th Feb

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, Nov. 23, 1880.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. URANO, Captain N. UCROPINA will be DESPATCHED as above, on 29th Jan., 1881.

For further particulars Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1881.

P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 31, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	8th Jan.
— PEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Longin	15th „
s. AUSTRALIA	3864	600	G. F. Cates	22nd „
— KHIVA	2909	450	T. Alderton	29th Jan.
s. MIRZAPORE	3987	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	10th „
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	17th „
— MURAT	3112	530	W. E. Breeze	24th „
s. PEKIN	3000	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3414	700	W. Barratt	17th „
s. NIZAM (EXTRA)	27?3	450	G. W. Brady	19th „
— MALWA	2849	500	W. Thomson	24th „
s. DECCAN	3479	550	W. B. Andrews	31st „
— SUMATRA	2478	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3025	500	G. N. Hector	21st „
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
SUMATRA	2188	450	R. S. Briscoe	11th Jan.
KASHGAR	2621	450	S. W. A. Seaton	28th „
GWALIOR	2733	450	E. I. Baker	11th Feb.
THIBET	2363	400	W. R. Jordan	25th „

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

RETURN TICKETS.

Return Tickets are now issued from Bombay, at reduced rates, available for three and six months, from date of departure to date of arrival:—

	3 months.	6 months.
To Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,150
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton	„ 1,000	„ 1,200
To Southampton and back	„ 1,050	„ 1,250
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for six months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 450
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back	450	225

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land measuring about 665 square yards with the building standing thereon known as No. 5, Apollo Street.

The ground rent of the above property is Rs. 20-1-1.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th January, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Chinese Curiosity, Travelling Kit, Hinks's Lamps, Cut Star Glassware, Porcelainware, Carriages, Hunting Saddle, Harness, Books, Poultry, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1881, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 33, Marine Lines, the whole of the above property of Major C. MANT, R. E.

Catalogues are printed, and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th January, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Cowasjee Patell Street within the Fort.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th day of January at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Merwanjee Cursetjee Mehta, and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Mehta, the sons of the late Cursetjee Shapoorjee Mehta, and with the consent of their trustee Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the four-storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situated on the west side of Cowasjee Patell Street, in the sub-district of Fort, within the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5111 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and bounded on the east by the said Cawasjee Patell Street, on the west by the house of Sorabjee Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Nadershaw, on the north by the house of Furdoonjee Cursetjee Kanga, and on the south by the Barber lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th January, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

106 superior 1st class Teak Squares.
35 tons Teak Scantlings of various sizes, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COWASJEE PATELL STREET WITHIN THE FORT.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th day of January, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Merwanjee Cursetjee Mehta and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Mehta, the sons of the late Cursetjee Shapoorjee Mehta, and with the consent of their trustee Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the four-storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situated on the west side of Cowasjee Patell Street, in the sub-district of Fort, within the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5144 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and bounded on the east by the said Cowasjee Patell Street, on the west by the house of Sorabjee Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Nadershaw, on the north by the house of Furdoonjee Cursetjee Kanga, and on the south by the Barber Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN LOVE LANE AT MAZAGON.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by the order of the mortgagees and with the consent of Bai Soonabai, the widow and executrix of the will of the late Byramjee Cursetjee Lalla, the mortgagor.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of ground, together with the bungalow standing thereon, situate on the north side of Love Lane, at Mazagon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, and bounded on the east by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the west by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, on the north by the property of Merwanjee Nowrojee, and on the south by the said Love Lane.

Lot. No. 2.

All that piece of ground, together with the bungalow standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mount Road at Mazagon (adjoining the property hereinbefore firstly described,) registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, and bounded on the east by the said Mount Road, on the west by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the north by the property of Merwanjee Nowrojee, and on the south by the said Love Lane. The said two pieces of ground contain by admeasurement 1,816 square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabout.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th day of January, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Khetwady 12th Lane, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of the late Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee Sookhia.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. M. B. Mowjee to sell by Public Auction at his Garden, No. 67, New Elphinstone Road, Parell, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th January, at 7 A. M.

A collection of valuable plants.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale, from 6 to 9 A. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th January, 1880.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Christian and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE

WHITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S

STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRAND'S

SPECIALTIES FOR INVALIDS.

ESSENCES OF

BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN.

CONCENTRATED

BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTH.

INVALID TURTLE SOUP,

PORTABLE SOUP,

AND OTHER PREPARATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO,

MANUFACTURED BY

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO,

A Pleasant, Sparkling Tonic Drink.

OZO,

A Vitalizing, Restorative Beverage.

OZO

For all Derangements of the nervous System.

OZO,

A Powerful Blood-generating Agent.

OZO,

Contains a small quantity of Iron in combination with Phosphorus, charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, and forms as delicious a Stimulant as the best Champagne. Cash, Rs. 3-0 per dozen bottles.

MANUFACTURED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR JANUARY, 1881,

CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

Indian Postage, ½ Anna.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

☞ The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers For Rates, &c. apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

The January number of the Indian Traveller's Guide contains the following:—

Coloured Map of India
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Route round the World
Route to England from India *viâ* the Pacific
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad
Tonga Daks
Harbour Steam Ferries
Bombay
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Bombay to Delhi, Mooltan, and Kurrachee
Kurrachee to Mooltan, Delhi, and Bombay
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Nagpore
Nagpore to Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Nizam's State Railway
Dhond to Manmad, and back
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Callian.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs on G I P
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wadwan, Ahmedabad, and Surat to Bombay
Western Rajpootana State Railway
Khamgaum State Railway
Amraoti State Railway
Wurdah Valley State Railway
Holkar and Neemuch State Railway
Mokamch to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh, do
Nulhattee to Azimgunge, and back
Patna and Gya State Railway
Tirhoot State Railway
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan
Mooltan to Kotree
Kotree to Kurrachee, and back
Mooltan to Shersha, and back
Kotree to Mooltan
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad
Lahore to Jhelum, and back
Hathras Road to Mattra, and back
Scindia State Railway
Agra to Dholpur, and back
Delhi to Bandikui, and back
Agra to Aimere, Jeypore, and Nasirabad, and back
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Beypore
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Madras
Negapatam to Tuticorin, and back
Tanjore to Coleroon, and back
Madras to Chilambaram, and back
Madras to Trichinopoly Madura, Dindigal, and back
Arconum to Conjeveram, and back
Tinnevelly to Tuticorin, and back
Calcutta to Canning, and back
Calcutta to Goalundo
Goalundo to Calcutta
Calcutta to Kooshtea, and back
Goalundo to Damookdeah, and back
Northern Bengal State Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co
Messageries Maritimes
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co
Anchor Line; Hall Line; Clan Line
Euphrates & Tigris S. N. Co
British India Steam Navigation Co
Irrawady Flotilla
River Steam Navigation Co
India General S. N. Co
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c
Routes in the Central Provinces
N W P and the Punjab
Lahore to Peshawur
Rawul Pindee to Murree
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote
Umritsur to Pathankote
Umballa to Kalka
Lahore to Ferozepore
Mooltan to Bhawulpore
Route to Simla
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour, and Nynee Tal
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharamsala
Dharamsala to Koksur, in Lahoul
Rawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere)
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Darjeeling Mail Line
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

Agents:

Bombay	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
Bulsar	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co. and Gantz Bros.
Allahabad	Railway Station.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"

SARSAPARILLA.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

THIS extraordinary Medicine has a singular influence upon the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, purifies the system, and acts like a charm. As a sustaining and purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs colds, scrofula, gout, dropsy and wasting of flesh; and is greatly assisted by the Sarsaparilla Pills.

CAUTION.—Get the RED AND BLUE WRAPPER, with the Doctor's Head in the centre. No other Genuine. In bottles, of all Chemists, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. 13l, Fleet St., E.C.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"

SARSAPARILLA PILLS

are the most popular Medicine known for all bilious affections, liver, stomach complaints, and indigestion. Most efficacious in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., of all Chemists.

Chief Depot—131, Fleet Street, E.C.

Agents:—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co. and SMITH ANISTREET & Co.; Bombay and Poona, TREACHER & Co.; Vepery, Madras, BARRY & Co.; Rangon, GILLON & Co.; Bangalore, O'HARA & Co.; Lahore, GILLON & Co.

TREACHER AND CO.'S UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

	Cash prices per doz. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL SHERRY.—A pure, light, Spanish Wine, of fair quality and average	17 0
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good, cheap, and clean-drinking Sherry	23 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price and well suited for family use	27 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity	30 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—A rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired ...	30 0
MANZANILLA.—Exceedingly dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "perfect Sanlucar" Wine, of full flavour and firmness ...	30 0
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of Superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	38 0

These Wines, selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

SUPERIOR FRENCH BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (The celebrated Heart-labelled Brandy), pure, soft, and delicate ... ... per dozen	32 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit ... ... „	29 0
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a sound wholesome spirit ... ... „	25 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,

A FEW

SQUARE PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY

R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.

Price Rs. 580 and 600, Nett Cash.

THE above makers are already favorably known, and have acquired a special reputation in the Cape and Australian Colonies, China, Japan, Bengal and Madras; and Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in introducing their superb instruments to notice in the Western Presidency.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

PATENT TRAVELLING ICE-BOX.

For carrying small quantities of Pure Block-ice for the Table and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time.

It is indispensable for the journey through from Bombay to Calcutta and up-country. Size 15 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a railway carriage. Somewhat more than required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects.

A Box to contain about 14lbs. of Ice, with Leather Strap and Tap to draw off the cold water, Rs. 25.

Smaller size, Rs. 20.

ENGLISH PICNIC-BASKETS.

STRONG WICKER-BASKETS, WITH DIVISIONS AND STRAPS.

No. 1, with Tin for Provisions, Wicker-covered Bottle, and Drinking-cup. Size 9½ by 9½ by 5. Rs. 10.

No. 2 contains two Wicker-covered Bottles and Tumblers, Tin Box, two Cruets, Pickle-jar, two China Plates, and two Knives and Forks. Size 17 by 12½ by 6½. Price Rs. 20.

THE TRAVELLER'S CAMP-CASE AND PORTABLE COMPANION.

This ingenious and useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco Double Case, containing an enclosed Drinking-cup, a closing Dinner-knife, a Corkscrew, a closing Fork, a closing Dessert-spoon, a small Cylinder divided into three parts for Salt, Pepper, and Mustard. Cash Price, Rs. 18.

Folding Knife and Fork per pair, Rs. 2.

THE ECONOMIC PORTABLE COOKING-DISH.

Cooks Chops, Steaks, Fish, Eggs, &c., in Ten Minutes, without the use of Oil, Spirits, or Charcoal. No expense is needed for Fuel, only small pieces of crumpled paper are sufficient to Cook a Chop in Ten Minutes. Rs. 4.

THE ECONOMIC TEA-KETTLE AND DISH COMBINED.

On the same principle as the above, with the addition of a Kettle. Water may be boiled in Three Minutes by the combustion of pieces of crumpled paper. Rs. 7.

THE AMERICAN POCKET-STOVE.

A very portable article. It can be carried in a Gentleman's Pocket or a Lady's Reticule, and enables the possessor to obtain Boiling Water in a few minutes, night or day, without annoyance or trouble; also to prepare Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c., in five minutes, and boil Eggs, Milk, Rice, Potatoes, Stews, Chops, Chickens, or other Provisions; to prepare Beef-tea, Soups, &c. It is very convenient for Travellers by land and sea, or for Camp use. Price of the Apparatus complete, Rs. 5.

ECLIPSE COOKING-STOVE.

Complete with Stove, Kettle, Saucepan, and Frypan, Rs. 12.

Medium-sized Stoves with Oven, &c., Rs. 20. Large Stoves with Oven, &c., Rs. 30.

RAILWAY CANDLE READING-LAMP, Rs. 6.

FOLDING CANDLE-LAMP, Rs. 4.

THE ASHANTEE POCKET-HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat. It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing. From Rs. 12.

POCKET-FILTER.

As supplied to every soldier in the Abyssinian Army and the Ashantee Expedition. Each Filter, in neat flat case, about 2½ in. diameter by about 1½ in. in thickness; weight about 3 ounces. Complete in case, with cord to hang over the shoulder, Price Rs. 4 0

"LE RAFRAICHISSOIR PARISIEN." PARISIAN NEW BOTTLE-COOLER. Cash Price, Rs. 2 each; or Rs. 11 for half-a-dozen; or Rs. 21 per dozen.

LEATHER-COVERED BRANDY-FLASKS, WITH SCREW-TOP, AND METAL DRINKING-CUP.

½ pint size	Rs. 1 8	1 pint size	Rs. 2 8
½ „	„ 2 0	1½ „	„ 3 0

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING-CUPS.

Which consist of a Tumbler and of a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler, and is richly electro-silvered and plated on Nickel-Silver, with engine-turned body and richly gilt inside. Cash price, Rs. 35.

Britannia Metal, Silver-plated	Rs. 14 0
Folding Cup, each Rs. 2 and	„ 5 0
Electro-plated ½ pint Mug	„ 3 8
Nest of Drinking-cups	20 0
Pewter Drinking-cups	„ 1 12

FANS IN GREAT VARIETY, from Rs. 1.

PLAYING-CARDS, from Rs. 1-8 per pack.

MAGIC INKSTAND, produces ink instantly by the addition of a little water, from Re. 1.

LEATHER-COVERED POCKET-INKSTAND, in great variety, from Rs. 2-8.

S. ROSE AND Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS ENGRAVERS

GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.

HAVE REMOVED

TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,

AT

NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,

NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.

September, 1880.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

WATCHMAKERS.

Manufactory Locle. Established 1813. Established in Bombay, 1866. Established in Calcutta, 1879. Largest stock of Watches in India. Selection unequaled.

JEWELLERS.

A beautiful assortments of Ladies' and Gent's Rings with Precious Stones always on hand. Lockets, plain and jewelled, Charms, Albert Chains, Victoria Chains, Necklets, Pencils &c., &c., a fine assortment.

OPTICIANS.

Agents Eureka Spectacles and Eye Glasses, celebrated for their excellent qualities. Opera Glasses from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100; Field Glasses, Marine Glasses, &c.

ENGRAVERS.

All work executed on the premises by a thoroughly competent workman. Initials, Monograms, and Coats-of-Arms neatly and tastefully engraved on Stone and Metal.

CHAINMAKERS.

Chains made to order in most of our patterns in Ind

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1881.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

The Publication for 1881 contains

BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC STREETS OF BOMBAY.

PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, 1881.

MARKET closed for New Year's holidays

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Birma, 1,002 tons, Captain E. Egemes, will sail to-day for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Geelong, 1,139 tons, Captain G. W. Atkinson, sailed yesterday for Aden with a general cargo.

THE barque Cecile, 683 tons, Captain S. Burn, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Mauritius, brought a cargo of 12,887 bags sugar.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chupra, 1,497 tons, Captain H. M. Touzell, which arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs. Harris, Mr. Rundal, Dr. Arnat, Mr. Syed Rujub Effindi, and 71 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain J. N. Brown, which arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Coast and Calcutta, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. H. Kirk, Captain N. R. Layers, Captain Flour, one Warrant Officer, wife and child.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 1,757 tons, Captain O. Lloyd, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Liverpool (4th Dec.), brought the following cargo :—1,546 packages piece-goods, 10 cases thread, 10 cases twist, 5 packages yarn, 25 bales twist, 351 packages brandy, 2 cases butter, 7,421 packages iron hoops, 51 packages wine, 13 cases figs, 350 casks sulphate of copper, 135 cases copper, 127 cases brass, 500 cases tinplates, 86 packages porter, 3 packages glassware, 414 packages color, 321 kegs nails, 21 packages earthenware, 6,056 bundles iron, and many packages merchandise.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Ancona, 1,974 tons, Captain E. S. Stead, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from China, brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai.—4 boxes gold, 66 packages silkwaste, 60 packages silk, 1,828 packages tea, 1 case furs, 1 case chessnuts, and 1 packages sundries. From Hongkong.—3 boxes gold leaves, 8 packages specie, 1 box gold, 1 box gold coins, 71 packages silk piece-goods, 168 boxes glass bangles, 7 packages tin leaves, 19 cases glass beads, 4 cases preserves, 23 packages sundries, 4 cases tea, 5 cases sugar-candy, 105 packages silk, 1 case white copper, 2 cases cigars, and 3 cases pictures. From Singapore.—5 packages fireclay, 170 packages silk, 215 cases tea, 52 packages lac, 90 packages gambier, 243 bundles rattans, 80 packages sago, 35 packages nutmegs, 625 cases planks, 1,000 cases mace, 100 slabs tin, 110 cases benzoin, 37 packages China cubebs, and 4 packages long pepper. From Manilla.—50 bales hemp. From Penang.—2,208 bags sugar and 75 slabs tin.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Perim (s)	Scott	London, Nov. 30.
	H M S Euphrates.	Hand	Portsmouth, Dec. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destinations.
3	Geelong (s)	Atkinson	Aden.

The ship Birma, Egenes, to Elephant Point, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sumatra, to China.
Steamer Leverria, to Hull.
Steamer Rydal Hall, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 30 Shahjehan(s)....Hore.....Penang, Dec. 25.
Battle Abbey ....Barker....Mauritius, Nov. 11.
31 Japan (s).....Gardner....Hong-Kong, Dec. 16.
Ellen Stuart .....Paterson....Cardiff, Aug. 29.
Lastingham .....Munro.....Madras, Dec. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30.—Steamers Sir John Lawrence, Reliance, and Naples.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—125 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 100 bales wool, Damodur Khimjee ; 170 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsedass ; 70 bales wool, Pragjee Toolsedass ; 11 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee ; 40 bales wool, aronjee Moosajee ; 1,000 cwts linseed, and 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy ; 46 bales wool, Vussonjee Monsing ; 20,001 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
Rydal Hall (s)—40 tons bones, Purdhan Waljee.

FOR LONDON.

Inchcutha (s)—7 bales hides, Nensey bhoy Gangjee ; 32 bales hides, Cursetjee Bomanjee ; 100 cases oil-banum, Datardina Mowjee ; 11 cases gum, Dattoobhoy Dossa ; 200 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Athens (s)—500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran (s)—10 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Vorwaerts (s)—33 cwts pepper, Abdoola Israil.

FOR VENICE.

Vorwaerts (s)—18 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hampshire (s)—4,016 cwts linseed 1,999½ cwts gingellyseed, 1,999½ cwts poppyseed 3,929 cwts groundnuts, 8,428 cwts. wheat and 1,312 cwts mowra flower, Ralli Brothers.
Assyria (s)—650 cwts bones, 4 bullock and Co ; 517¼ cwts mowra flower, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.
Czar (s)—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Severrics (s)—27,015 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Vorwaerts (s)—20 cwts turmeric, 20 cwts cocoanuts, 6 cwts pepper, 6 cwts coffee, and 1 cwts cardamoms, Hajee Mahamed Ebrahim and Mahamed Jaffer.

FOR PORT SAID.

Vorwaerts (s)—37½ cwts gingellyseed, D Macropolo.
Wistow Hall (s)—9¼ cwts chemelseed, 4½ cwts hemez, 8 cwts turmeric 3½ cwts colongon, 7½ cwts ginger, 250 packages cocoaunts, 65 cwts ghee, 8½ cwts almonds, and 4½ cwts rose flower, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR SUEZ.

Wistow Hall (s)—20 cwts patch leaves, 15 pots rose oil, 8 pots coolfa oil, 10½ cwts nusotur, and 15 cwts hemez, E. L. Moolchund.
Vorwaerts (s)—16 pots rose oil, 3 pots coolfa oil, and 1 pot sandalwood oil, C M Misree ; 2 pots sandalwood oil, 8 pots rose oil, and 12 pots coolfa oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra (s)—6 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 24 chests opium, S N Talatee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sumatra (s)—20 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2ND JANUARY, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·922
Temperature of the Air	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	66·4
Relative humidity of Air	·704
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·4
General Direction of Wind	ENE, NW, NNW, NNE, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	220.

From midnight to midnight.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT. W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

1. The Regiment will parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday next, the 5th instant, in front of the Gymkhana at 6-20 a. m. All members are requested to attend. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn at this parade.

2. Color Serjts. are requested to forward the drill rolls for December, 1880, to Head-Quarters as soon as possible.

By Order, F. STOKES, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R. Corps.

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE,
CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANT LIFE.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANT HEALTH.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANT GROWTH.

THE ONLY FOOD—(SAVORY & MOORE'S).

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INFANTS.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND ST., LONDON.
Obtainable everywhere.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BEYNON—January 2nd, at Poona, the wife of Erasmus Beynon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOTTLEBOYE—PARUKH—January 1st, at Gowalia Tank, Furdoonjee Limjee Bottleboye, to Avabai, daughter of Mr. Cowjee Ruttonjee Parukh.

BLYTH—THOMSON—January 1st, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. A. O. Walsh, F. Blyth, of Bombay, to B. E. Thomson, widow of the late G. B. Thomson, Chemist, Bombay.

DEATHS.

PARUKH—January 2nd, at Bombay, Bai Goolbai, widow of Framjee Jeejeebhoy Parukh, and mother of Ruttonjee and Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee Parukh. The third day ceremony will take place at 3 p.m. to-day, opposite the old Ice Factory, Girgaum.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EMMETT—December 25th, at Nurpur, Punjab, the wife of A. W. Emmett, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAXTER—DORRETT—December 28th, at Saharunpore, Bernard Baxter, Executive Engineer, D. P. W., to Alice Mary, daughter of the late James Dorrett.

BEHENNA—MACFARLANE—At Meean Meer, Color Sergeant E. Behenna to Miss Florence N. MacFarlane, both of 2-8th "King's" Regiment.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1881.

IN another column will be found a review of the twelfth volume of the "Bombay Gazetteer," the work of Mr. James M. Campbell, C. S. In reviewing the first volume of this work, we said that we regarded Mr. Campbell's disappearance into his great undertaking in much the same light as we would view the descent of a miner into an unexplored mine, and that we rejoiced to find, from his re-appearance with the first volume, that his health had not suffered in the "poisonous gloom." He has brought up with him from time to time really precious ore. And not only this, but "he has purged the dross away." He has given us his best ; he has kept his worst. This is particularly true of the Khandesh volume. Mr. Campbell has done his work thoroughly, and presented us with a full, instructive, and interesting description of this district. Khandesh will no longer be a *terra incognita*. Mr. Campbell has told us all it is possible to know, or even think, about it. To the district officer the "Gazetteer" will be invaluable, and in the case of Khandesh the general public owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Campbell for his exhaustive description of the Ajanta caves and other places of interest throughout the district. We agree with our reviewer in recommending to the careful study of the Chamber of Commerce the chapters on trade nd capital, and to the Bombay generals the vivid account of the battle of Assaye. We congratulate Mr. Campbell upon the progress his work is now making.

ALL Indian parents have to discuss that serious problem, "Where shall we send the boys to ?" Before coming to a decision we would advise them to study an interesting blue-book, "Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Wellington College." At the last page they will find a useful table, purporting to show the charges at the principal public schools. There is but little doubt that, as a general rule, it is better to send a boy to a public than to a private institution. Public schools are the standard of English education ; to these, in greater or less degree, does every master of a private school endeavour to assimilate his own work ; from these do masters generally derive their own training. The tone—that most important and mysterious thing—is generally better in a public school than in a private school, though some of the private schools have, it must be admitted, advantages peculiar to themselves. Public schools have the advantage of possessing traditions. Then, too, the companions a boy meets with in a public school are generally better than those to be met with in a private one. The most important part of education is gained, not in the classes, not from masters, but from friendly association and friendly strife in the play-grounds. It is the hero of the play-field, he who can drive the ball farthest, or hack at foot-ball the best, who is the leader among boys, and whose influence is the greatest. As to what public school a parent ought to choose, it is a difficult question to advise on. From the table we gather that Eton and Harrow are the two most expensive public schools in England. The cost of tuition and board at Eton is £149 per annum ; at Harrow £113 at the head-master's house, and £135 at the other houses. Anyone who wishes to instil into his son's mind that anything under £6,000 a year is miserable poverty ought to send him to Eton or Harrow to be educated. Eton and Harrow are not good training for those unfortunate wretches who have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. In India generally, and in Bombay particularly, one is often painfully reminded of the primeval curse. The most expensive school, after Eton and Harrow, is Wellington College, which was founded for the education of the sons of poor officers. The Royal Commission was evidently appointed not a day too soon. There are four classes of boys at the college, viz., those boarding in masters' houses, who pay £130 a year ; boys in college, who pay £110 ; officers' sons in college, limited to 80 in number, who pay £80 ; and foundationers, receiving a free education. The commissioners remark :—"It will be seen that although the college has been established for more than twenty years, the contemplated increase in the number of sons of deceased officers educated as foundationers at the college has not taken place ; indeed, their number has been actually curtailed." In another paragraph they write :—"Still the fact remains that while the school as a whole has undergone considerable expansion, the advantages at first granted to sons of officers, and especially to orphan sons of officers, have been confined to a smaller number." The commissioners have made some proposals which, if honestly carried out, will make Wellington College what it was intended to be—a *cheap* and good school for the sons of officers. If there be one public school in the kingdom at which, more than any other, economy and frugality of management ought to have been made a conspicuous aim, it was Wellington College ; but the evidence in the blue-book clearly shows that frugality has been the very last thing thought of. "The total emoluments of the head-master at the present time amount to more than £2,400 a year ; he has also a detached house free of rates and taxes." The commissioners are not far wrong when they state that this salary appears excessive. It also appears from the blue-book that a house-master at Wellington makes a clear profit of £600 a year over and above his cost of living. The payment made on behalf of a boy is £130 a year, of which £40 goes to the school and £90 to the house-master. The commissioners very properly recommend, taking into consideration the handsome profits made by a house-master, that this arrangement should undergo revision, and that the payment to the school should be raised to £55, leaving £75 for the house-master. The re-adjustment, the commissioners think, would admit of 16 more boys being brought into the foundation ; and they further propose to discontinue the purely gratuitous nature of the charity and require a small payment from each foundationer, and to apply the funds to the support of some additional foundationers. We trust that the proposals of the commissioners will quickly be carried out, and that Wellington College will cease to be an extravagant public school, and will become what it was intended to be—an economical school for the sons of officers. Cheapness need not be purchased at any sacrifice of efficiency. At Haileybury a clergyman's son gets a better education for £78 than an officer's son gets at Wellington for £81. Charter House—now that it has been moved into the country, to one of the loveliest spots in England—may be considered to be the most rising of educational institutions. The cost of education at Charter House is about £110 a year, and it has more than sixty scholarships to give away. Marlborough was originally started for the purpose of giving the sons of clergymen a public-school education at a very small cost. The cost of education at Marlborough is, at the college £82 a year, and at a house £107 a year. Marlborough, though comparatively a young school, has produced some finished and ripe scholars ; it has also supplied the Indian services with many first-rate men. At Bedford, Highgate, or Rossal an Indian parent can ensure his son a good education for £80 a year. If a parent wishes his son to become a Greek scholar, he ought to send him to Shrewsbury, one of the oldest, cheapest, and best schools in England. More classical fellowships have been won in the universities by Shrewsbury men than by pupils from any other school in England. At the present time it is specially incumbent on parents to be careful as to their choice of a school, for no longer will a crammer have time to remedy, in some degree, the mischief done in a bad school. The minimum age for competing for the Indian Civil Service and the army examinations has been reduced to nineteen, and the curriculum so framed as to give public schools an advantage. A boy's passing will, in great measure, depend on what he has learnt at school. Of course there are a large number of boys for whom a public school is unsuited ; they require more individual care than the majority. Schools are apt to be economical makeshifts ; and children who have good teachers devoted to themselves have a better chance of learning something than those who in a large class can receive little of the master's attention. On the other hand, in private teaching the influence of one child upon another as a stimulus to industry is lost. In schools to train pupils to get marks and pass examinations is often considered of higher importance than education. The truth cannot be too often pressed home that mere book-learning is not education. Education is the developing of all the faculties. But as long as the mania for competitive examinations lasts education must suffer, and educators must suit themselves to the requirements of the age. Parents must also yield to the requirements of the day. As a rule Indian parents have but a scanty fortune to leave their children, and that their sons should pass the competitive examinations is to them of vital importance. Cheap private schools which advertise largely have been the source of many a bitter disappointment to Indian parents. Flaming reports of their son's progress are sent to India regularly. At the age of eighteen young hopeful is sent to a crammer's, where he costs his parents £1,000, and after trying three times, fails to pass. No amount of cramming could make up for the early bad grounding. To pass a competitive examination successfully a man must be well taught in his early boyhood. Cram cannot lay a foundation, but it can build on one. The structure may be very fragile, but it serves its purpose. However, we trust the extravagant mania for competitive examinations will soon die out. The men who are best contented with India, and who are therefore liable to serve the country best, are those whose parents have been in the Indian service. It would be wise, we think, to reserve a certain number of appointments in the Indian army and Civil Service for those whose parents are in the Indian service, and let them be competed for by those who have this qualification. A man by coming to India loses the advantage of the directing of the education of his children towards the home career in which he would, perhaps, desire to place them, and therefore ought to have special facilities for introducing them to the career in which he himself has passed his life.

THERE was an unfortunate disturbance at Khandalla on Christmas day, in which some soldiers of the 66th Regiment were not very creditably concerned, and the particulars of which there has been an unwise attempt to keep out of sight. The consequence is that reports have gone about which are not true. For instance, it is stated that two of the G. I. P. Railway employés, between whom and a party of soldiers the disturbance occurred, were wounded by shots fired by the latter. We have not been able to obtain full particulars of the affair, but are assured on excellent authority that this statement is incorrect, and that no one was wounded. It is, however, the fact, we believe, that one of the soldiers fired four shots out of his rifle ; so evidently if no injury was caused it was not from any good conduct on the soldiers' part. There was so much excitement occasioned at the time that one of the chief officials of the G. I. P. Railway on the Lanowli district telegraphed to the military authorities that the regiment was completely out of hand. A military court of inquiry was held on Thursday last to investigate the matter, but the proceedings have not been allowed to transpire. It would be as well, we think, that the whole cause and extent of the disturbance should be explained. As the matter at present stands, on the popular version of the affair, it looks black against the soldiers. It is a pity that the fair fame the regiment earned at Maiwand should be sullied in such a manner.

THE Government have already commenced their preparations for the census in the Tanna districts of the Konkan. On the front wall of each house of every village have been painted two numbers—the upper one representing the number of the village in the census-book of the talooka, and the lower the number of the house in the village. It will thus be easy for the village karkoons, or other enumerators employed for the purpose, to go round to each house, note the particulars required, and be quite sure that no house has been omitted from the list. The poor village people are very anxious as to the meaning of this numbering, some thinking that it forbodes a new *ticcus*, or tax still further to grind them down in their poverty, while others ask whether the Government wish to ascertain the number of able-bodied men who will be suitable to serve as sepoys in the next war. The Marathas are a submissive, law-abiding race, and it is not likely that they will in any way oppose the taking of the census. Referring to the recent *emeute* at Jamtara, in Sonthalistan, we have not seen any intelligible explanation given of the cause of the disturbance there. It may be that the Sonthals objected to their houses being numbered, as being the precursor, in their idea, to some act of oppression. They have had cause in the past to fear the interference of the Government in their affairs. The Government has handed them over to the iron rule of the rack-renting Bengali landlord, or zemindar, and the only Government they know of is the official of the civil court who enforces the decree for arrears of rent.

OPENING OF THE AJMERE AND PAHLANPUR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

A GREAT and important undertaking has at length been practically brought to a close, and Bombay and the North-West Provinces, the cities of Agra and Delhi, are now brought into direct communication with each other. When the line to Khundwa through Neemuch and Indore is complete four of the trunk lines of India, the S. P. and Delhi, the E. I. R., the G. I. P., and the B. B. & C. I., will be connected by upwards of 1,100 miles of metre gauge lines, which is to be known as the Rajputana and Malwa Railway. This new railway must of necessity cause a complete revolution in the relations between the North-West Provinces, Bengal, and Bombay, owing to the comparative ease and directness with which they will be able to communicate with each other. There is certain to be a large increase in commerce relating to agriculture and manufactures ; and besides, Rajputana may now be traversed without any of the inconveniences and hardships which formerly attended a journey through the country. The first section of the Western Rajputana Railway was laid from Ajmere to Beawar, 32½ miles, was commenced in July, 1877, and opened to the public in May, 1878. The second section was from Sabarmatti to Pahlanpur, 78 miles, and this was commenced in August, 1877, and opened in November, 1879. The whole length from Beawar southwards was opened in July, 1879. There were a great many difficulties which the engineers had to meet and overcome, chief among them being a want of labour, the inhabitants of the district not taking kindly to the work, and the coolies brought from other parts of the country did not care to remain in Rajputana. Consequently it was not until the beginning of 1879 that a fair start could be made ; but now, happily, the whole length of 172 miles has been laid and opened for traffic. The engineers were not called upon to deal with large drainage areas, and consequently no large bridges had to be constructed, and no imposing pieces of work are to be seen on the line. Not only had the engineers to contend with adverse circumstances in regard to the lack of labour, but climatic influences were against them, and at the close of the rains of 1879 a bad fever broke out among the labouring people. But the skill and energy of the engineers triumphed over all difficulties, the result being that the line was opened last Thursday.

"The battle of the gauges" was fought with vigour for a long period ; and although the narrow gauge was permitted to be laid, it is not impossible that before many years have passed it will be superseded by the broad gauge. About twelve years ago it was decided by the Government that there should be a break of gauge in regard to this Western Rajputana railway, and the narrow gauge was adopted. During this period about 2,250 miles of metre gauge have been constructed and are now in working order, and a great many miles, which will be laid with narrow-gauge rails, are now under survey. When the Government of India announced that the Western Rajputana Railway between Ahmedabad and Ajmere was to be on the metre gauge the Government of Bombay again protested that the whole line should be made on the broad gauge, or at least that the section between Ahmedabad and Pahlanpur, the probable point of junction with a future line towards the Indus Valley, should be so made, as the Indus Valley was a great military and strategical line, and it would be well to avoid interpolating a section of narrow line between it and the terminal portion of the line connecting Ahmedabad and Bombay. In their annual report for 1877 the committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce said : "The evils of a break of gauge appeared to your committee, on mercantile grounds alone, to be so great that they have never ceased, whenever an opportunity offered, to urge upon Government the construction of the whole of the line on the broad gauge, so that the break of gauge should be removed to the furthest possible point from Bombay." They stated also that the heavy traffic which was certain to come by this route from Upper India to Bombay would in time compel the Government to reconstruct it on the broad gauge. Sir Philip Wodehouse was a staunch supporter of the broad gauge on a line which he was of opinion would become the great road of communication between the N. W. Provinces and parts of the Punjab, and which would reduce the distance between the northern frontier of India and the nearest port in India to Europe by nearly 400 miles. Sir Richard Temple, when he assumed the office of Governor of the presidency, was asked to support the memorial from the Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State, but declined to pledge himself to support it. Another memorial was forwarded by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State, praying that the broad gauge might be adopted ; and in the latter part of August of the same year (1877) a large meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, convened by the Sheriff, was held, and a memorial to H. E. Sir Richard Temple was unanimously adopted asking that the whole of the line might be constructed on the standard gauge. A deputation from the inhabitants was appointed to present the memorial. This memorial urged that the interests of the city of Bombay and the presidency demanded that the whole of the line should be made on the standard 5½ ft. gauge. The fertility and populousness of many of the districts through which the line passes, and the encouragement which the great saving in the cost of freight by land and sea will give to the trade of India, and particularly to its export trade, render it probable that the line will attract a large amount of traffic. After the 1st January the fare to Delhi from Church Gate Street station will be Rs. 56, first class, whilst from the Boree Bunder station it will be Rs. 115. There will also be a great difference in the time which a journey from Bombay to Delhi will occupy, as yet the trains only travel fifteen miles an hour, but they will soon run at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, and it is hoped twelve hours will thus be saved in journeying by the W. R. inc.

The formal opening of the line took place, as already intimated, on Thursday at Erinpura, Sir James Fergusson performing the ceremony. His Excellency left Ahmedabad on Wednesday evening at ten o'clock in a special train, which was preceded some four hours by another special conveying railway officials and guests, to the scene of action. But in the grey dawn of the next morning the train containing the Governor and party caught up the other, which shunted and allowed it to pass, the consequence being that a large number of visitors arrived too late to witness the formal opening of the line.

As the special trains travelled through the darkness over a great portion of the line between Pahlanpur and Erinpura, the passengers had little opportunity of seeing the "beauties of nature," or otherwise, on the route. But when dawn broke the nature of the land was apparent ; so, too, was the native. He stood upon the borders of the line, and wrapping his thin and somewhat dirty robes around him, contemplated either in calm astonishment or in open-mouthed wonder the iron-horse, as it puffed along with a lengthy string of carriages behind it. By the sides of the line lay here and there the picturesque, old-world villages of the sons and daughters of the soil, who crouched around small fires, cooking their morning meal. Gaunt camels slouched along ; droves of asses and flocks of goats fed in the vicinity of the villages, and moved like phantoms in the morning mist. As the sun rose higher, the features of the landscape, now plainly discernible, struck the traveller as being pretty and interesting. Now the train rolled through a piece of land very like an English cover as it appears in early autumn, save that the undergrowth was not so thick. Then it rattled over barren and rocky ground, from which rose huge boulders, smooth and polished by the storms of countless ages. Then, again, glimpses would be caught of long reaches of cultivated land, rivalling in colour the spring growth of an English meadow. The station at Erinpura is the only one on the new line that is entirely completed, and that has a platform. The others are in different stages of development, from a reed hut to bare walls surmounted by domes. All the station houses, it appears, are to have domes, which are said to keep out both heat and damp. When the special train conveying her Governor arrived at Erinpura station His Excellency immediately proceeded with the ceremony of driving a "last spike" into the rail, and declaring it open. This he did in the presence of a large number of spectators. A silver hammer had been presented to him by Mr. Cregeen, in order that he might accomplish this purpose. Sir James, with a vigour not at all foreign to his nature, laid hammer to nail with right good will—with such good will, indeed, that the hammer, intended more for ornament than use, was broken. A heavy smith's hammer was called into requisition, and the spike was driven firmly in. We hear that this little circumstance is regarded by some as a good omen—that the narrow gauge of the Western Rajputana railway will before long be broken up, to make way for something bigger and more substantial. A guard of honour of men in the service of H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpore was in attendance under the command of Captain Macrae. They were fine fellows, well set up, and marched with a free, easy gait. The camp at Erinpura was pitched in a sandy plain close to the railway station, about three miles from Erinpura proper, and near three somewhat picturesque hills apparently of volcanic origin. There were two streets running at right angles to each other, and at the end of one of them were the tents set apart for the Governor and his staff. Standards were placed along the sides of this street, at the other end of which was a large durbar tent. A covered-way led from this tent to another, in which breakfast and luncheon were laid. These marquées, which are, we believe, the property of the Raja of Jodhpore, are almost the largest, if not the largest, in India. Lines of small flags and streamers were stretched from tent to tent all over the camp—a device which added greatly to the brightness of the scene. Large numbers of the natives, in varied and picturesque costumes, thronged the camp, which throughout the day was full of life and bustle.

At half past two o'clock luncheon was served in the large tent. The following guests had been invited :—

Mr. H. D. La Touche, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Gahan, Mr. F. L. Dibbler, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Gerrard, Mr. E. R. S. Lloyd, Lieutenant Murdoch, R. E., Lieutenant Parry, Colonel Dennsley, Mr. L. Dennsley, Lieutenant and Mrs. Kunhardt, Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, Lieutenant-Colonel DeKantzow, Lieutenant Herbert, Lieutenant-Colonel Clay, Dr. Campyne, Colonel C. R. Blair, Major and Mrs. Temple, Mr. T. W. Miles, Captain and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. F. Mathew, Mr. Slater, Mr. Hargreaves, Mr. White, Mr. Baylay, Mr. H. Barnett, Mr. H. Conder, Mr. W. Bell Mr. J. P. Jackson, H. E. General Warre and staff, Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, Mr. L. Reid, Mr. A. T. Crawford, Mr. J. B. Pelley, Colonel J. C. Barton, Major H. N. Reeves, Major-General Schneider, C.B., Mr. P. S. Melvill, Hon'ble C. James, A. G. G., Colonel Merriman, C. S. I., R. E., Lieutenant-Colonel Merewether, R. E., Colonel Anderson, Hon. S. D. Sassoon, Major J. B. Sparks, Mr. J. Gordon, Major B. Cunningham, Major C. M. Madden, Mr. H. Curwen, Major and Mrs. Heath, Major J. D. and Mrs. Cruickshank, Revd. A. G. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. A. P. Sinnett, Mr. F. Gilmore, Colonel H. F. Hancock, Major G. W. Aldham, Lieutenant C. L. Young, Major Engleduc, R. E., Mr. C. H. Grendace, Mr. W. C. Hartt, Mr. C. Davies, Mr. J. W. Fudh un, Mr. Homan, Mr. B. Leslie, Mr. R. C. S. Mackenzie, Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. D. W. Campbell, Mr. L. Carter, Mr. A. Stokes, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. P. Corbett, Mr. G. Peddie, Mr. N. M. Cummins, Mr. M. George, Mr. Bramall, Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis de Bouzbel, Madame la Marquise de Bourbel, Mr. Herbert, Miss Neil, Major Jopp, R. E., Mr. R. Boequet, Mr. J. Lightfoot, Mr. D. Ross, Mr T. Cox, Mr. A. W. Gilbert, Mr. Dallas, Colonel Medley, R. E., and Mrs. Medley, Major Doveton, R. E., Captain Brackenbury, Captain Biscoe, Mr. M. Wrench, Mr. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, R. E., Colonel Jenkins, Mr. S. Hartwell, Mr. G. J. Cooke, Mr. MacAdam, Mr. W. H. Hulsey, Mr. G. A. Browne, Mr. Atkins, Mr. M. Wood, Colonel Gordon Young, Mrs. and Miss Young, Mr. E. W. Smyth, Mr. E. W. Parker, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Rowe, Surgeon Major Ross, Mr. J. McMillan, Mr. A. Izat, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Major General J. S. Trevor, Mr. J. E. Dallas, Mr. A. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Gilchrist, Mr. H. Dangerfield, Mr. and Mrs. D. Joscelyne, Mr. Wallis, Mr. F. Lang, Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. H. Knox, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Trevor, Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, Captain Firebrace, R. E., Mr. G. L. Molesworth, Major Henderson, Colonel Mellis, Mr. E. B. Eastwick, Colonel Russell, R. E., Mr. F. Fitz-James, Surgeon-Major Caldwell, Captain Kane, Hon'ble Lionel Ashburner, Major Engleduc, Hon'ble L. Graham, Mr. Kittredge, General Olpherts, Mr. G. Geary, Mr. and Mrs. Noble, Brigadier-General A. Carnegie, Mrs. and Miss Carnegie, Major C. F. James, Mrs. and Miss James, Colonel and Mrs. H. W. Fagan, Major and Mrs. F. Fagan, Surgeon G. H. Bull, M.D., Lieutenant Leslie, Lieutenant Taylor, Lieutenant Fordyce, Captain and Mrs. Thornton, Major and Mrs. Chaldecote, Captain Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Lieutenant Boileau, Surgeon-Major Chapman, Major and Mrs. Murray, Mr. G. Foy and the Misses Foy, Captain and Mrs. Richards Colonel C. McPherson, Dr. Hickson, Captain Nares, Lieutenant Gregg, Lieutenant Scott, Lieutenant Burnett, Lieutenant Mosse, Lieutenant Humphry, Major Ross, Lieutenant Sandwith, Lieutenant Maine, Rev. and Mrs. Badham, Dr. Clarke, Mr. S. James, Captain Peile, Captain and Mrs. Hall, Mr. Leslie Saunders, Major Boileau, Dr. Newman, General and Miss Brooke, Mr. C. B. and Mrs. Target, Captain and Mrs. Wheeler, Captain and Mrs. Loch, Lieutenant and Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Major Lasalle, Captain and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. F. N. and Mrs. Gutersloh, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, Mr. C. E. Carden, Mr. J. M. Ruttenford, Mr. P. D. Barclay, Mr. C. Cromellin, Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. F. L. and Mrs. Reid, Captain and Mrs. Rundall, Mr. T. Ker, Mr. J. W. Brassington, Mr. Bowden,

TELEGRAMS.

ACCIDENT ON THE W. R. S. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PAHLUNPORE, JAN. 3.

The unsuitability of the narrow gauge for the work of a long main trunk-line is already painfully apparent. Besides the experience of the special conveying the Bombay visitors from Erinpura on Friday to Ajmere, when the train was seven hours late, to-day the mail-train, which started at 5-30 yesterday from Ajmere, was four hours late at Nana, this side of Erinpura. Seven gooda waggons were detached and left behind on the way, as the engine was unable to draw them. Another and more powerful engine put on steam at Nana to make up for lost time. The oscillation was fearful, and an upset of the train seemed imminent. When pulled up Mr. Walker, C. E., told the driver to go only at the rate of 18 miles an hour for fear of accidents. The train proceeded at that speed, yet a first-class carriage was derailed on the high embankment with great peril. It was dragged 1,080 feet before the train could be stopped. Sleepers were displaced and bolts were started. Providentially the line is straight thereabouts, or a frightful accident would have been inevitable. As it was, a broken axle-box and damaged permanent-way represent the actual mischief done. The engineers consider that the over-swing of the train when going faster than at a walking pace causes oscillation and danger to passengers, who were in this case in imminent peril of their lives while the derailed carriage was thumping violently, before the driver could be signalled. I am not easily persuaded that a narrow gauge is adapted for the speed essential for a main line, on which it is imperatively necessary to secure a safe and certain performance of the work to be done. North of Nana I saw a broken waggon, which had been derailed with the mail-train yesterday, damaging the line, which was only restored by the working of large gangs during the night. Our train was divided, one part proceeding to Rohera Road, whence the engine returned with men and appliances to extricate the derailed carriage and bring on the rest of the carriages, the operations occupying nearly five hours. The train arrived at Pahlunpore at 8 in the evening, instead of at 11 in the morning.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEFEAT OF THE TAMBOOKIES BY THE COLONIALS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Latest advices from South Africa state that a force of colonials has fought an action with the Tambookies, who were defeated and sustained a loss of eighty killed, besides losing several in prisoners. The colonials also captured a large number of cattle and sheep. The total loss on the colonial side was only three men.

A COERCION BILL FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The *Times*, in a leading-article to-day, announces a Coercion Bill for Ireland, which Government intends introducing. The bill provides for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and trial by jury, and restricts the sale and possession of arms.

THREATENED REBELLION OF THE BOERS OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

Latest advices from Natal state that the Boers of the Orange Free State threaten to join the rebellion which is now raging among the Boers in the Transvaal.

Communication with the Transvaal is now totally interrupted.

THE PORTE AND THE GREAT POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 2.

The Porte has declined to submit to the arbitration of Powers, as proposed by England, in final settlement of the Greek-frontier question.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Kerbela, outward bound to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here to-day.

CORRECTION.

In our telegram dated London, 31st December, please read—

"The Editor of the *Statesman* has been committed for trial on a charge of libel against the Ameer-i-Kabeer, Co-regent of Hyderabad, and not *Nizam* of Hyderabad, as given.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JAN. 3, 7 A. M.

French mail-steamer Amazon, from China, arrived.

GALLE, JAN. 3, 11-15 A. M.

Mail-steamer Rohilla, from Bombay, arrived.

THE Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay and his Chaplain, Mr. Cane, now in Nassick, are expected at Manmad on a visitation on the 4th and 5th instant.

THE road between Peshawar and Kabul, the Lahore paper reports, is now reported safe for traffic, and a large caravan from the latter place is daily expected at Peshawar. Considerable anxiety is said to prevail at Kabul as to the movements of Sirdar Ayoub Khan.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. P. PALMER, on return from field service, officiates as second-in-command of the 9th Bengal Cavalry.

THE total rainfall at Cherra Panji during the year has amounted to 495·42 inches, or, to put it in another way, to something over 41 feet.

THE alteration of the time of the English mail departure, the *Englishman* remarks, "though it no doubt suits the arrangements of the people in England and of Bombay, will not by any means be acceptable in Calcutta. For the greater part of the year our mail-day will be Monday, a most inconvenient day, as it involves working on Sundays for a good many persons. For the rest of the year the Saturday half-holiday will have to be sacrificed."

A PROPOSAL has been made to levy a stamp-duty on the debenture loan issued by the Calcutta Port Trust, and the *Indian Daily News* says the Commissioners of the Trust have agreed to pay a certain percentage on the total amount of the loan, provided the debenture issued by them is exempted from the impost, so that the holders thereof may not suffer by it. The question is now pending the decision of the local Government.

A CERTAIN zemindar of Bengal lately made a munificent gift to Government for the construction of land improvement works. It is now stated that the ryots of this gentleman have sent in numerous petitions to the district officers, complaining that if the gift be accepted they, and they alone, will have to "pay the piper." Enquiries are being instituted as to the truth of the allegations made in their memorials.

WHILE allowing that Thull is not a particularly pleasant cantonment to be quarterted at, and while so far sympathising with the troops stationed there as to admit that it would be well if Government should take measures to relieve them at an early date, at least such portion of them as may have been more than a year located there, the *Civil and Military Gazette* protests against the grumbling of the discontented being taken as a serious reason for abandoning a station which has become of some importance since our withdrawal from the Kurram valley. At the time of that withdrawal it was urged as one principal reason for it that a considerable garrison at Thull would, in fact, be tantamount in its effect on the tribes to the continued occupation of the valley. Now that the troops have receded as far as Thull, and that station is not found agreeable, the cry is raised that it also should be abandoned. Our Lahore contemporary has "no sympthy whatever with the unsoldierly spirit which would endeavour to urge Government to the abandonment of important positions simply because they are not pleasant places of residence."

AT a general court martial assembled at Allahabad on the 20th November Private William Sutton, of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges :—1st—Having on board Her Majesty's troopship Serapis, on or about the 18th day of October, struck with his clenched fist Sergeant Alfred Connell, of the 2nd Battalion 8th Regiment of Foot, the said Sergeant Alfred Connell being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office ; at the same time making use of threatening and insubordinate language, in substance and to the effect following ; that is to say—"I will murder you, you corporal, if I get hold of you." 2nd—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, on or about the 18th day of October on board Her Majesty's troopship Serapis, whilst a prisoner in the guard-room, wilfully destroyed one flannel shirt, value Rs. 2-13, belonging to Private William McGrath, of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment of Foot. The court found the prisoner guilty of both the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for five years

ANOTHER court-martial assembled at Morar on Monday, the 6th December, to try Sowar Buddun Singh, of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, on the following charge :—With having at Morar, on the 18th November, used criminal force towards his superior officer, distinguishable as such, acting Kote Duffadar Nikha Singh, of the same regiment, by discharging at him a carbine loaded with gunpowder and a bullet, whereby he wounded the said acting Kote Duffadar Nikha Singh. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to transportation for seven years.

IT would appear from the account given by the *Civil and Military Gazette's* Kabul correspondent that Abdul Rahman does intend to visit Jellalabad, and possibly Peshawar also. The correspondent states that active preparations are being made for the reception of the Ameer at Jellalabad. His camp was formed at Siah Sung on the 21st December, and it is currently reported at Kabul that he will proceed from Jellalabad to Peshawar. The reasons popularly assigned for this rather extraordinary move are the reported successes of Ayoub Khan, achieved by his followers, Sirdar Esau Khan and Sirdar Abdulla Khan, who have taken possession of the district of Maimana. Sirdar Mahomed Hashim Khan has occupied the district of Girishk, and it is reported that Russian troops have entered Badakshan. Further rumours are afloat at Kabul that preparations are being openly made at Bokhara for an expedition in the spring to accompany the Russian envoy to Kabul. The townspeople attribute the contemplated visit of the Ameer to Peshawar to the uneasiness generally felt in reference to these various movements. The reports that the Ameer has been raising large bodies of troops are not true. He has four or five regiments of infantry, and the same number of cavalry, which accompanied him from Turkistan, and has recruited no more since his arrival in Kabul, except the two or three thousand men who may be said to be in his service under Mahomed Jan, and these are in arrears of pay. The greater portion of the money which has been received in the Kabul treasury since the accession of Abdul Rahman has been remitted to Turkistan, as though the Ameer were hoarding money against evil days. The Lahore paper regards the above intelligence as of some importance in tending to confirm the report concerning General Kauffman's orders to cooperate with General Scobeleff, and thinks there can be little doubt that the ensuing spring will see a very considerable advance southward of the Russian frontier, and that Kabul will be visited by a Russian envoy. We do not share that apprehension, believing that the Afghan mind is still too full of the troubles which followed the appearance of the last Russian visitor at Kabul to permit the Ameer, even though he were personally that way inclined, to receive another envoy from that quarter. There have undoubtedly been many mistakes made in the Afghan campaigns, but the Afghans have been taught beyond all question that they cannot offend the Government of India with impunity.

IF the *New York Times* is well informed, suicides are increasing in number in the United States. England used to be thought the island of suicides, and "the spleen"—once so fashionable a form of melancholy—was called the English disease. But even in the worst times Englishmen found more pleasant means than suicide of driving dull care away. A writer in Addison's "Spectator" mentions that he, being a man of fashion and splenetic, was pained by hearing one dustman say to another, "Stap me, Jack, I have the spleen, and must go drink a pot of beer." This was the merry remedy for melancholy recommended by a sound ecclesiastic to one of the earlier Puritans : "If you have such religious thoughts," said his reverence, "you had better drink a cup of beer and dance with the girls." By persevering in this regimen our race overcame any tendency to suicide which may once have justified the French theory of the rise in the price of ropes in November. We are still rather more suicidal than our neighbours in Paris, for while one Parisian is supposed to slay himself annually out of 27,000, in London one citizen out of 21,000 falls by his own hand. From statistics it appears that the Swedes, not a very "intense" people, are least inclined to shift life's burdens and desert life's posts at the bidding of weariness or despair. There is but one suicide in Sweden to 92,375 inhabitants. The Russians, although only patches in their Empire are civilised, are nearly thrice as suicidal as the Swedes —1 to 34,246. In Saxony there is one annual suicide to every 8,446 people, a startling proportion. The Saxons hate life nearly twelve times as much as the Swedes, a statement which, perhaps, will not surprise a certain modern writer on Saxony. We and the Russians appear to be much on a level, and yet there are few peoples more unlike in government, race, religion, and intellect than the English and the Muscovites. Statistics cannot explain themselves, and a general law of suicide has still to be discovered. Even the growth of religious scepticism, if proved, would not account for an increase of suicides. The unbelievers would say, like the Japanese, "despise not the world in which thou art, for none other awaits thee."

FREDERICK A. YOUNG, a minor, surrendered on the 9th December before Vice-Chancellor Malins to receive sentence for having committed a contempt of court in having married a young lady, a ward of court, not only without the sanction of the judge, but whilst under an express injunction not to write to, address, or in any way communicate with the young lady. The Vice-Chancellor, addressing the bridegroom, said he had committed a gross offence in marrying the young lady in defiance of the order of the court, and he had further been guilty of a gross offence by falsely declaring, first, that the bride was 22 years of age, when he knew that she was only 19 ; that he was of full age, when he was only a minor ; and that they had resided in the parish in which the marriage took place for three weeks, whereas they had resided there only a few hours. His lordship expressed great regret that the marriage laws of the country were so loose that marriages of this kind could take place, and that clergymen could be found to marry two such children on the declaration of a mere boy. All he could do now was to commit the young bridegroom to prison, and direct an inquiry to be made into the validity of the marriage. The bridegroom was then given into the custody of the tipstaff. The prisoner's father assured his lordship that he knew nothing of the intended marriage, and asked his lordship not to send his son to prison. The Vice-Chancellor : No other course is open to me. The young gentleman must go to prison now. He reafter you can move for his discharge.

THERE is a grain of truth, as well as a bushel of paradox, in the saying that it is more important for law to be certain than just. That such a question as was involved in the case of Debenham *vs.* Mellon, recently decided by the House of Lords, should remain unsettled is certainly inconvenient in the highest degree, and it is curious that the point should never before have come before a Court of Final Appeal. The plaintiffs, Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, well-known drapers in London, sued Mr. Mellon for goods supplied to the order of his wife in Bradford. The articles were suitable to the station of Mrs. Mellon, who was living with her husband, but he had expressly forbidden her to pledge his credit, and made her a proper allowance to enable her to provide herself with clothes. The plaintiffs knew nothing of this prohibition, and they not unnaturally objected to be bound by it. Mr. Justice Bowen, however, the Court of Appeal, and the House of Lords have successively decided that they are so bound, and the matter is, therefore, finally concluded, and no longer open to dispute before any English tribunal. There was already the authority of the Court of Common Pleas in the suit of "Jolly *vs.* Rees" to the same effect; but from the judgment in that case Sir John Byles dissented, and both the Lords Justices and the Lords were asked to overrule it. They have, on the contrary, expressly approved it, and for the future every tradesman who gives credit to a married woman will know that he does so at his own risk. Some misgivings may, perhaps, be felt about the policy of the decision, but it is impossible to doubt that a doctrine in which the Lord Chancellor and Lord Blackburn concur accurately represents the law.

REVIEW.

BOMBAY GAZETTEER—VOLUME XII.

We have before us the twelfth volume of the "Bombay Gazetteer," the work of Mr. James M. Campbell, C.S. The volume is a bulky one, containing upwards of 600 pages, but we venture to say that there is not a word too much or too little in the book. Such a compact mass of accurately condensed, and at the same time interesting, information it has seldom been our lot to meet. In the opening slip Mr. Campbell acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Wm. Ramsay and Mr. John Pollen, C.S., and others, but it is impossible to read the terse, carefully-considered, and vigorously-worded paragraphs without coming to the conclusion that the book, in almost every part, is the work of the same conscientious and painstaking composer. The absence of any attempt at fine writing and the desire to describe things as they *are* (and not merely as they *appear* to the historical, æsthetical, or philosophical information) seem to us all the more worthy of praise because Khandesh, the subject of the volume is and was in many respects a land of romance. It was (to adopt a faint imitation of the style of Macaulay) the cradle of the Ahir race ; the home of the Gowli kings ; the land which saw the first dawnings of Mohammedan power in the Deccan and the glory and treachery of the Arab khans ; the land through which Aurangzib marched and counter-marched his now victorious, now defeated troops ; the land which the Marathas ravaged over and over again with merciless rapacity ; the land which first welcomed the conqueror of Assaye, and beheld the struggles of Holkar and Scindia, the foul outrages of the Pindharies, and the pitiful flight and surrender of Baji Rao, the last of the Peshwas. It was subsequently the province which sent forth a long line of able administrators, and in which Outram first displayed those noble qualities which have rendered his name illustrious. It is still the land of the once turbulent and now civilised Bhil ; the land of the Ajanta caves ; the land of alternate drought and plenty ; and, above all, the land of the tiger, the bison, and the bear. Mr. Campbell has carefully avoided all writing of this questionable description, and has delivered a "round unvarnished tale." He describes most faithfully the aspect of the district, with its central, north, and south belts, including every variety of Indian climate, soil, and scenery. Nothing has escaped him, from the towering heights of Turan Mal to the barren uplands and fertile valleys of Jamner, from the decaying gates and minarets of Burhanpur and Asirgad to the deserted cantonments of Malegaon and Dhulia. The heat of the district appears to us intense. During May the average maximum is 106° and the extreme maximum 111°. The description of the four hot springs of the district is interesting, and we note with surprise that the temperature of the water of the Unabdeo spring exceeds 139°.

In his second chapter Mr. Campbell deals with the productions of the district ; and first among these come the forests. These are described most carefully. The Government reserves at present in existence stretch over 2,326 square miles of country ; but Mr. Campbell sums up the financial results of this extension of forest territory in the following pithy sentence :—"Forest receipts have risen from Rs. 57,860 in 1870 to Rs. 85,180 in 1878. During the same time charges have increased from Rs. 15,740 to Rs. 45,870, leaving an unchanged revenue of about Rs. 39,310." It would have been interesting if Mr. Campbell could have told us how much of this unchanged forest (?) revenue is made up of grazing fees and other clippings from land revenue. Great attention appears to be paid to road-side tree-planting in Khandesh, with most successful results.

The third chapter treats of the population, and is, to our mind, the most interesting in the book. Mr. Campbell displays considerable ingenuity and deep research in accounting for the different changes in the population. We do not hesitate to say that we believe his description of the Ahir and Rajput inroads to be historically and philosophically correct, and his theory as to the way in which the bulk of the present population was formed to be thoroughly sound. He says "a succession of tribes of northern herdsmen have been driven south, and by changes in the government or trade of the country have been forced to settle. Among their leaders would be men of capital, if not trained traders ; the mass of the people would have a rough knowledge of tillage ; and as many tribes travelled with carts and sheep, some among them would be familiar with carpentry, smithwork, and weaving. When they settled the leaders would become traders and landholders, the bulk of the people would start as husbandmen ; and of the rest some would take to the practice of crafts, and others would continue as herdsmen or carriers. Among the husbandmen some of the poorer or lower sort, forced to take up lands in the outskirts of the settlement, cut off to some extent from their own people, and straitened from want of labour, would associate with the earlier tribes, and taking their women as wives or slaves, would raise a mixed class. As the new tribe settled, many of their special beliefs and practices would cease, peculiarities of dress would be given up, and, if they had not them before, they would engage Brahmans to conduct their ceremonies. In time sameness of work would become a closer bond than a common origin." We will not follow Mr. Campbell in his elaborate enquiries into the language of the district, philology being proverbially misleading. We prefer his exhaustive accounts of the husbandmen and the unsettled tribes of the district as they now are. Chief among the latter, of course, come the Bhils and the, if possible, still more interesting Wanjaris. Mr. Campbell has done valuable service in collecting and placing on record all the available information about these peculiar people. This was all the more necessary because, if we understand Mr. Campbell right, their peculiarities have a tendency to become merged in the manners and customs of the more settled portions of the population.

We would recommend the chapter on agriculture to the careful study of Mr. Baird and Finance Commissioners generally, and we would even ask the Chamber of Commerce to give it attentive consideration. In it is told the story of Khandesh cotton, silk, and tobacco experiments ; and from it we learn the important lesson that if Government wish any experiment to succeed, they must enlist the sympathy of the Collector, and give him plenty of time to work out his plans. Although cotton experiments began in 1831, it was not till Mr. Ashburner became Collector, in 1860, that a determined, consistent, and successful effort was made to remove the reproach of the old wards. Mr. Ashburner induced the people to destroy this worthless old seed, and to purchase new hingughat. It is mainly owing to this action that Khandesh faizpur cotton holds a place second to none in the Bombay market.

In the chapters on capital and trade a very clearly-written description is given of the connection between the producer, the middleman, and the merchant ; and so little of the real profits of agriculture would appear to reach the husbandman that the only wonder to us is that he cares to cultivate at all.

The history chapter is a little repellant on account of the constant recurrence of a number of hard names (which the Hunterian system of spelling makes appear all the harder) ; but for this Mr. Campbell is not to blame. In dealing with the simpler times of the survey riots and the Mutiny he shows how well he can tell a story. The tale of the survey riots is amusing, and is not without a moral. The moral is "never be timid before a native mob." The indiscretion and subsequent timidity of the survey officers nearly produced fatal results. They first provoked the mild cultivators of Khandesh, and then fled from before them. Was it any wonder that under these circumstances the people formed themselves into a Land League, maltreated the mamletdar, and, like their Irish brethren of the present day, set up courts of their own ? The firm hand of Mr. Mansfield soon repressed this rising, and Khandesh was faithful during the Mutiny, in spite of the approach of Tantia Topi to its very borders.

Mr. Campbell's book ends with a very interesting account of the Ajanta caves, and so full and complete is his description of each of these wonders that no one who wishes to understand the subject should visit the caves without securing a copy of the Khandesh Gazetteer. Mr. Campbell also adds a description of Asirgad fort and Burhanpur. His vivid account of the battle of Assaye (when the 'Great Duke' "clashed with his fiery few, and won"), taken from Wellesley's despatch, we would recommend to the attentive study of the Bombay generals of the present day. A rush—nay, a series of determined rushes—alone won that great battle ; and who is there who doubts that a rush would have saved Burrows at Maiwand ? "At noon," says Mr. Campbell (a Deccan noon, remember), "a body of less than 5,000 men, wearied by a long sultry march, had attacked a strongly-posted, well-trained army about ten times its number. At sunset that great army was routed, flying in broken, scattered bodies, leaving behind them their stores and hundred guns." Surely with such another rush Maiwand might have been a second Assaye !

We feel that we have hardly done justice in this brief review to Mr. Campbell's carefully-laboured and thoughtful book ; but we trust we have faintly acknowledged our obligations, and hope to have a better opportunity of reviewing the future volumes of the "Bombay Gazetteer."

THE SHOE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Wednesday, the 22nd of December, 1880, in the Insolvency Court, in the case of the Official Assignee *vs.* Abdool Hoosein bin Hajee Zinal Abedin Shirazee, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the defendant was called to be examined, and not having stockings on, the court ordered him to take off his shoes. Now, a question has arisen on this subject among the native community, whether the Mahomedans are exempted from such usage ? Some of them say that they are. May I submit the solution of this question to the readers of your journal ?

Bombay, Jan. 3. NATIVE.

DEFICIENT STREET-LIGHTING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The complaint of your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico," whose letter appears in your paper of this morning, should not pass unnoticed. That some European soldiers attempted to rob him in the very vicinity of the Secretariat at no very late hour at night is a sufficient proof of the inactivity of the Bombay police in that most populous part of the town. But at the same time it reflects discredit on the local Municipality, which boasts of showing a handsome surplus at the end of the year, that it does not think it right to put a few gas, or even kerosine lamps on the road leading from the Esplanade head-stand to the Post Office. The Mayo Road, on the eastern side of which stand such palatial buildings as the Secretariat, the University Hall, and the Library, with the Rajabai Tower, the High Court, and a part of the Public Works offices, presents a very dismal and dreary sight a little after sunset, for want of a few lamp-posts, which now adorn and illuminate even the most distant and least-frequented parts of the town. Your correspondent narrowly escaped being deprived of his gold watch and chain and his purse by the timely advent of a carriage that happened to pass by the road. If the road was lighted, I guess the soldiers would have found it a difficult operation to waylay a passer-by. Would not a member of the now retiring Town Council ask a question to the Municipal Commissioner at the meeting on Tuesday next why Mayo Road is unprovided with lights, and whether some provision could not be made at once ? A few lights on that road in front of the magnificent public buildings will not only be considered a great boon by those who take an after-dinner walk on the verge of Rotten Row, adjoining, but they will tend to scare some of the most wretched native women, who loiter in the neighbourhood, to prevent which the police should as well keep a sharp look-out.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 1. K. M. SHROFF.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN KATHIAWAR.

WUDWAN AND DRANGHADRA.

H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner and party left Rajcote early in the morning of the 27th, and arrived at Wudwan at five o'clock in the afternoon. His Excellency rode the first twenty-nine miles, which brought him to Chotila, where the party had breakfast, and drove the remainder of the way, making altogether a journey of sixty-six miles. Several small landowners received the Governor at points on the road passing through their property, and paid His Excellency and party the usual mark of oriental politeness. Near Wudwan the Governor was received by the Thakore Saheb of that place and Major Nutt in a small *shamiana*, and the ceremonies of reception over, the chief drove with His Excellency to the Political Officer's residence, where the party became the guests of Major and Mrs. Nutt for the night. The Thakore Saheb had the station illuminated in honour of the occasion in a quiet but tasteful and effective style. Between 11 and 12 o'clock next morning the Governor, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, Colonel Barton, Major Nutt, and Mr. Waters—the other members of His Excellency's party proceeded direct to Ahmedabad that morning by train—went with the Thakore Saheb to the new Wudwan station market and opened it for public use. In doing so His Excellency remarked that he was glad to have the honour of being thus associated with an institution which was bound to prove beneficial to the inhabitants of Wudwan, and complimented the Thakore Saheb on his public spirit and liberality, as shown in this instance, and hoped he would live long to enjoy the satisfaction of having thus benefited his subjects. Having taken leave of the Thakore Sahib, the Governor and party set out for Dranghadra in two carriages, that containing His Excellency, the Hon. Mr. Ashburner and Colonel Barton being drawn by four-in-hand. At the principal villages on the road the Governor was gracefully greeted by numbers of women and boys singing loyal songs of welcome, and placing flowers over His Excellency and party, also by great crowds of the inhabitants. Near Dranghadra, His Highness the Raj Saheb, with a number of officers and gentlemen of his court, received the Governor in a large durbar tent, and thence drove with His Excellency and Colonel Barton to his capital. The town was gaily decorated with flags, streamers, and triumphal arches bearing pretty devices and appropriate words of welcome, and the streets lined with thousands of people of both sexes and all ages, the throng being so great here and there as to necessitate the stopping of the carriage. Whenever a halt was come to, bands of women sang native ditties and threw flowers over the chief and his distinguished guest. Near the camp pitched for His Excellency and party the chief's elephants, with their golden and silver howdas, and his State cars of various kinds making a magnificent display of barbaric splendour were drawn up for inspection. Shortly after arrival the gubernatorial party had luncheon, and at 4-30 p. m. His Highness the Raj Saheb and his brother Partab Sing came, and conducted the Governor to the hospital, which has recently been completed. At the hospital His Highness's band was in attendance. The costumes of the men were somewhat uniform, but bearing a ludicrous resemblance in the headdress to that of the 42nd Highlanders ! The Governor, the chief and party having been seated, the following address was read to His Excellency by the principal magistrate of Dranghadra :—

Your Excellency,—This building has been erected in commemoration of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Bombay at the end of 1875, and it had been proposed to name it "The Prince of Wales' Hospital." During His Royal Highness' stay at Bombay I had the pleasure of doing homage to that illustrious Prince, and in testimony of loyal devotion, which I owe to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, I had the work started at the end of 1878, and it is now nearly completed. As your Excellency has been so good as to do me the honour of paying a visit to my capital, I beg that your Excellency will do me further honour by declaring it open to the public.

The native medical officer added to the above that when the question of a hospital here was first mooted it met with considerable opposition, as it aroused the conservative prejudices of the people, but on seeing for a time the benefits which accrued on proper medical treatment, they gradually began to entertain healthier views on the subject, and now showed their appreciation of it by ready recourse to him for professional advice when such was required. He supported his remarks by the statement that during last year no less than seven thousand people had been under medical treatment. His Highness the Raj Saheb now placed a scarlet string in the Governor's hand, who, on pulling it, raised a sign-board at the gate way outside, bearing the words "The Prince of Wales Hospital."

His Excellency then stood up and said that it gave him great pleasure to inaugurate the working of an institution bearing so illustrious a name. It had been the custom of good rulers of every age, of every creed, and of every race, to adopt steps for alleviating distress amongst their subjects. And His Excellency was glad to find that in this institution not only were its benefits conferred on those who should remain for a time within its walls, but were also extended to the general public who attended for outdoor treatment. Sir James concluded by saying that he would have much pleasure in conveying to the Prince of Wales the information that the Raj Saheb of Dranghadra had marked his loyalty and his remembrance of His Royal Highness by establishing in his capital a humane institution. The Chief then walked over the hospital with his guests and showed them the surgical instruments and appliances laid out for inspection. The Governor warmly approved of the hospital accommodation which was enough for twenty inmates, but as regards the instruments remarked jocosely that the less one knew of these things the better ! The Raj Saheb now conducted the Governor and party to the site of a projected tank, the engineering arrangements of which are being controlled by Mr. Forde, of Bombay. The earthwork has already been completed by famine relief labour. The dam chiefly stems up the water of the stream called Phalkee, and when the works are complete, the water will submerge, including the site of two small temples, which, however, the Chief says he will have re-erected on the margin of the lake some two hundred and forty acres of ground draining something over two thousand. The water thus stored up is to be used chiefly for the supply of the town, and partly for irrigation. The tank inspected and its plans duly examined, the Chief drove the Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner through the town and up the bed of the river by a beautifully improvised road to the point at which a new bridge is about to be constructed. The party were all at first conducted to a *shamiana*, the entrance to which bore on one side a large board with words "Long live Sir James Fergusson," and, on the other, a similar board with the inscription "Long live Maharaja Raj Saheb," in English, in Sanscrit, and in Gujeratee. The party having been treated to garlands, &c., the real business of the occasion began by the handing of the following estimate to the Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner :—

Quality.	Description.	Rate	Amount.
		Rs.	Rs.
58,041	Excavation foundation in water at	3	1,741 4 0
58,041	Filling in foundation with ashlar and rubble	15	8,706 0 0
57,960	Superstructure with ashlar and rubble	15	8,686 8 0
35,200	Backing with rubble and chunam.	10	3,520 0 0
20,602	Arch Work	40	8,240 0 0
1,878	Cornice	25	469 8 0
6,912	Parapet Wall	40	2,765 0 0
990,000	Earth Work	1	9,900 0 0
58	Gard Stones	1	58 0 0
			44,087 2 0
	Approaches Roads.		
288,000	Wall parallel to Ghudh with ashlar and rubble	10	28,800 0 0
13,500	Parapet Wall	25	3,262 8 0
900,000	Earth Work	1	9,000 0 0
			85,149 10 0

Estimate of proposed Brigade is to be done on the River Fulcoo near Dhrangdra.

Particulars.	No.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubic-feet.
Abutment	2	29½	12½	12	8,850
Piers	13	29½	6½	12	26,871
Wing Walls	2	50	5	12	16,320
Do.	2	136	5	12	1,632
		Total feet in foundation			58,041
Abutment	2	29	12	10	6,960
Piers	13	26	6	10	20,280
Wing Walls	2	50	4	16	6,400
Do.	2	136	4	17½	19,040
Spendrils	2	440	1½	4	5,280
		Total feet superstructure			57,960
Backing	1	440	20	4	35,200
		Total feet backing			35,200
Arches	14	32	23	2	20,602
		Total feet arch work			20,602
Cornice	1	1,252	2	½	1,878
		Total feet cornice			1,878
Parapet Walls	1	712	1½	4	4,272
	1	440	1½	4	2,640
		Total feet parapet wall			6,912
Earth Work	1	500	30	10	150,000
Do.	1	300	200	14	840,000
		Total feet in earth work			990,000
		Road approaches parallel to the Ghudhs.			
Wings		3,000	5	12	180,000
Superstructure	1	3,000	3	12	108,000
		Total feet wings			288,000
Parapet Walls	1	3,000	1½	3	13,500
Earth Work	1	3,000	30	10	900,000

followed by the subjoined address :

Your Excellency,—I heartily thank you, as representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign, for this visit to my capital. Since the relationship of the British Government with Kathiawar this is the second time that the representative of the Paramount Power has honoured this city with his presence ; and on this occasion your Excellency will allow me to, I trust, offer the sincere tribute of my esteem and admiration for the interest your Excellency takes in the general welfare of Kathiawar, its chiefs, and its subjects, also for the encouragement given to works of public utility, such as the construction of railways, &c., &c. For the wise policy of upholding the dignity of native chiefs and protecting their rights and privileges in all just cases, and further for the liberal views, and non-interference policy of your Excellency's Government in the internal management of Native States, a policy which has been followed by eminent statesmen since the days of that noble Governor-General, the late Lord William Bentinck, a policy which has been pronounced as wise, and found essential for the stability of the authority of native princes in their states, and which if supported strenuously both in theory and in practice, as has been done by your Excellency's Government, will greatly tend to increase the confidence and contentment of the native rulers and the people they rule. By the blessings of British power peace reigns in Kathiawar, old feuds and outlawry have almost become traditions of days gone by, railway lines have been opened, roads and dhurumsalas have been constructed for the use of the public, the administration of justice is improved, bridges built across large rivers, telegraph lines made, in short, every effort is being made to improve the condition of the province, and for all these we owe much to the British Raj. It is also a matter of sincere gratification to me that your Excellency was so kind as to honour me by performing the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the proposed bridge over the Fulkoo River which flows past Dhrangdhra. I am highly obliged to your Excellency as also to the Hon. L.R. Ashburner, C.S.I., and other gentlemen who are present here to grace the occasion. Your Excellency's visit to Drangdhra, as the representative of our noble Queen-Empress of India, will mark an era in the history of this State. It is one which deserves commemoration, and should not remain without an enduring and visible monument. Your Excellency will observe that the road from my Mahal of Halwad crosses the Fulkoo near Dhrangdhra, and in the rains people have been obliged to stay for days at Dhrangdhra when the river was high, to do away with this impediment and to encourage commerce, as well as to facilitate communication, it appears extremely necessary to bridge the river. The plan, estimate, &c., will be shown to your Excellency. In conclusion, I must again thank your Excellency for the trouble you have taken in this matter of laying the foundation-stone of what I propose with your permission calling the "Fergusson Bridge."

His Excellency was now conducted to the site of the foundation, and here found a fine oblong block of Dranghdra marble suspended over its intended position, and the ceremony of blessing the stone by a Brahmin priest having been gone through the Governor spread the mortar, and the stone was lowered into its place. A number of crimson turbans marginally embroidered with gold were then handed to the Governor by the Chief for distribution to the architect and those to be associated with him in the construction of the bridge ; and this done, His Excellency, addressing the Raj Saheb, said that His Highness could not have honored him more than in asking him to inaugurate this useful work of fine conception and prospective solidity and magnitude ; for he felt that it would prove not only a benefit, but a comfort and convenience to thousands who hitherto have suffered from impeded traffic at this spot. His Highness had alluded to the great good done by Lord Bentinck and others who held the high office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, which shed lustre on the English occupation of this country ; and His Excellency congratulated the Raj Saheb who, in his position as a sovereign prince, was governing his state on the broad and liberal lines thus laid down, and was receiving his reward in the happy contentment of a grateful people. His Excellency hoped that the work now inaugurated would in due time arrive at completion without loss of life amongst those engaged on its construction, so that the bridge, the foundation-stone of which had now been well and truly laid, might prove an unmixed blessing.

The Governor and party now drove back to their quarters, and about an hour afterwards were conducted by Pertab Sing, the Chief's brother, to the palace, His Excellency thus paying a return visit to His Highness. The town was brilliantly illuminated, so also the whole environment of His Excellency's camp. Towards the close of dinner the Chief and his brother joined the gubernatorial party, and after conversing with his guests for a few minutes proposed the health of the Queen-Empress and then that of the Governor. His Excellency, having acknowledged the toast, gave that of His Highness' health. The whole party now repaired to a spot well supplied with seats, whence a good view of the fireworks, which had been got up for the occasion, was obtained. The spectacle combined in itself the din of a battle and the rich and varied brilliancy of a most successful pyrotechnic display, affording real entertainment to the lookers-on.

The Chief of Dranghdra is the premier prince of Jhalawar, being the direct representative of the founder of the family. The capital contains from fifteen to twenty thousand inhabitants, and is a well-kept and apparently thriving city. The manufacture of salt affords a considerable portion of the revenue of the State, an industry, however, which is said to conflict with the interest of Government in its saltworks at Karaghora ; and were the Chief to relinquish this source of income by stopping the saltworks of his State, considerable compensation would have to be given him.

On the morning of the 29th His Excellency and the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, accompanied by Major Nutt and Mr. Waters, drove to the Karaghora saltworks, a distance of twenty-two miles. Here His Excellency was received by Mr. Cotgrave, the officer in charge of the saltworks, and met by Messrs. Mathew and Duxbury, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Major Browne, Superintendent of Railway Police, Mr. Bulkely, of the Revenue Survey and Mr. Atkins, of the Salt Department. After inspecting the salt-pits and pans, and being shown some fine crystals of common salt in course of

INDIAN EXCHANGE.

WHAT was really a very slight decline in the price of silver and in the Indian exchanges in November—a decline from a little over 52d. to 51d. per oz. in silver, or in all about 2 per cent.—appears to have been sufficient to revive the old Anglo-Indian complaints of the "loss by exchange" and the detriment to India and the trade between England and India produced by the fall in silver. The correspondence has fully shown the readiness of Indian merchants and officials to renew the controversy. More recently the price of silver, and with it the Indian exchanges, have become firmer, prices being again nearly at the level at which they stood two months ago; but the readiness with which the complaints are renewed ought perhaps to be a warning that efforts to revive the controversy and to suggest bimetallic and other remedies are not yet so completely disposed of as the teachings of political economy would lead us to expect. The new Finance Minister of India will probably enough be urged to consider such panaceas, the new Council in India including at least one member who was an ardent supporter of Colonel Smith's proposal to raise the rupee to the value of 2s. by suspending the coinage of silver. We trust the Minister and the Government at home will be as firm as they were during Lord Northbrook's Viceroyalty in resisting the advice of theorists, and will address themselves exclusively to the study of legitimate and practical means for dealing with the exchange and other difficulties that now embarrass Indian finance.

The present complaints are similar to those which have always been made of the exchange and of the fall in silver, and though urged with energy and an impressive appearance of conviction, they will not bear a close examination. One is the merchant's complaint that there is uncertainty in trade owing to fluctuations in the exchange, the complaint, however, being always made when the exchange falls, and the exporting merchant has to sell his bills for so much less than he did a few days before. But the real answer to such complaints is that these fluctuations are the ordinary incidents of trade. It is the very business of merchants to study the causes which act on prices and to watch the condition of markets. They are not surprised at having to do so as, regards the articles they deal in or as regards changes in the rate of discount which affect them directly and indirectly; and why they should especially complain of having to watch the exchanges it is difficult to see. The exchanges are only one variable element among many other variables, and they should no more be "thrown out" by it than by anything else. In the present instance, whatever may have been the case in 1876 and 1877, when there were very sudden and wide fluctuations and silver permanently fell about 15 per cent. as compared with gold, there is very little to complain of. Even in 1876 and 1877 we think there was far too much complain; but now there has been no fluctuation in a short period beyond two per cent. or thereabouts, which ought not to disturb any sound calculation of the merchant. The fall may eat into his profit in a given transaction, but against it he has to set the gain he makes at other times, when the exchange rises to an equal extent above the price at which his calculations have been made. The fluctuation is within such narrow limits as hardly to effect the margin of profit he ought to have in his operations. Even in this very matter the loss by a fall in the exchange to the export merchant only represents an equal proportionate gain to the import merchant; and as our imports from India are larger than our exports thereto, there is on balance a real gain rather than a loss to the mercantile world when the exchange falls. So much for the mercantile complaint. The complaint of officials, that salaries in rupees are no longer what they were; that Indian officials engaging to serve for certain salaries, and in view of higher salaries when promoted, find they cannot remit so advantageously for the support of their families at home as they once did; and that even in India, owing to the rise in prices, the rupee does not go as far as formerly, is equally unsubstantial. We should be inclined to dispute the latter statement altogether; but even admitting it as well as the former statement, we may point out that it is always a dangerous matter for a service to complain of the scale of salaries owing to a fall in the value of the money in which they are paid. There are undoubtedly cases where this may fairly be considered, but as a rule those who go into a service with permanent salaries ought not to hope for more permanency than the nature of things admits of, and some fluctuation in the value of money is at least one of the risks they run. If Indian officials claim to have their salaries raised in consequence of a fall of 1s per cent. in the value of money in which they are paid, we might well have the Home Government claiming to reduce the salaries of officials at home because the money in which they are paid, as many believe, has appreciated. The truth is that depreciation or appreciation in the value of money is only one of the things which would have to be considered when a revision of salaries is suggested. As regards Indian officials, such matters as the greater facilities for returning home on leave and other ameliorations of their position as compared with what was the case twenty, or even ten years ago, would also have to be considered. The problem of revising Indian salaries is thus by no means so simple as it appears to the Anglo-Indian official mind, and we doubt whether the service will gain in the long run by raising it. At any rate, if they do raise it, they must be prepared to have a great deal more considered than the mere change in the value of the rupee.

While there is thus nothing in the complaints urged to justify a great interference of the State for the removal of the silver and exchange difficulty, we cannot but dwell on the enormous benefit that would be done by such remedies as have been urged from time to time, whether bimetallism or the plan for raising the rupee to 2s. by suspending the coinage of silver. The recent troubles of France and Germany with a mangled currency of silver coins which are used as standard money are a sufficient confirmation of the wisdom of our own system of metallic money, which has given us no trouble for nearly seventy years, whether at home or in our dependencies, wherever, in short, the principle of the system has been applied. Very little has been heard lately of the special difficulties of the Indian Government itself owing to the loss by exchange; but the same rule would, of course, apply to it. The Afghan War and the Famine Commission report have, indeed, shown, since the former discussions took place, what real Difficulties there are in Indian finance, to which the loss by exchange on which Indian officials discoursed was as nothing. As far as the Indian Government is concerned, the difficulty of loss by exchange clearly requires heroic treatment as little as do the private difficulties of the merchants and officials. But apart from such remedies something could certainly be done by the Indian Government to improve its position, and with it that of the officials who make complaint. There can be no question that as a mere matter of machinery in remitting from India to England the Government Council bills is unnecessarily large, and tends to depress the exchange. The last Indian loan has been very properly issued in London, where it is subscribed for, and the amount of the Council bills is *pro tanto* diminished, but it is not so long since there was another loan issued in India, although nearly subscribed for at home, which was not used, as it might have been, to keep down the amount of Council bills. The defence of this practice used to be that Indian Government loans had to be domiciled in Calcutta to prevent the subsequent increase of silver remittances; but we need hardly say that nothing would have been simpler than to issue in London while making the interest payable in Calcutta, so that the excuse was absolutely without foundation. The main point, however, to which the attention of the Indian Government should be given is the development of every possible agency for increasing the prosperity of India and attracting the investment of private capital. The richer the people of India the more they will absorb of the precious metals, while the continuous investment of private capital would neutralize the effect of the tribute on the exchanges, just as the investment of capital on the guarantee of the Government for many years neutralized that effect. This is the common sense and practical way of dealing with the silver and exchange difficulty, and there is no other which deserves a moment's consideration. The late alarm will not have proved wholly useless if the discussion serves to keep the new Indian officials in the right path at starting. No time, we hope, will be wasted in discussing bimetallic or similar remedies.—*Times.*

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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case F. Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866:—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

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